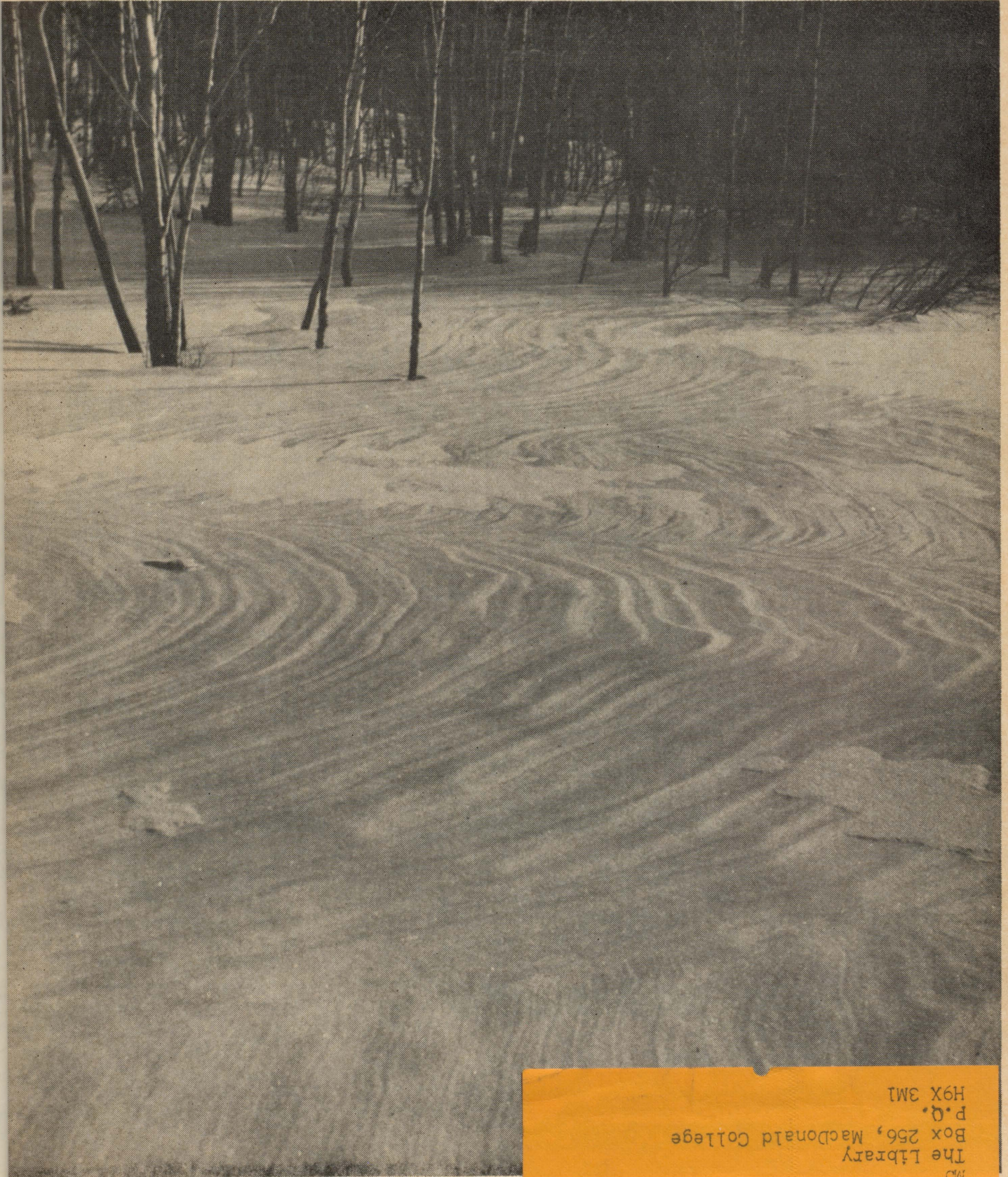


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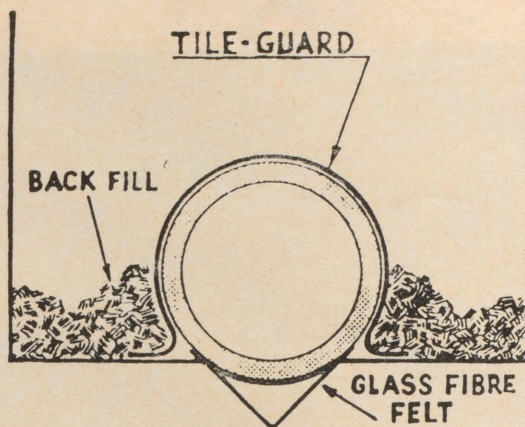
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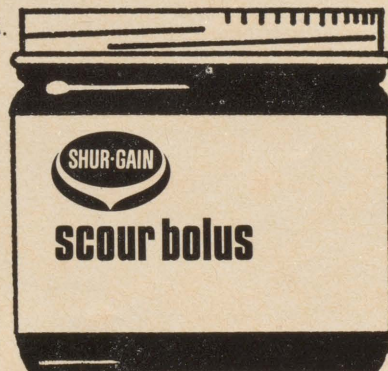
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March 1975

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Photo by Hazel M. Clarke

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Journal Jottings

Please don't misunderstand me.
I like the English language very
much and am more than a little
upset when I hear or see it being
abused, particularly if I happen
to be the one that errs which
regret happens on occasion.
However, I recall a discussion many
years ago on the beauty of spoken
languages and, if my memory
serves me correctly, the sound of
our language ranked much lower
than that of say Spanish, Italian,
or French. One gentleman from
France remarked that the only
English that appealed to his ears
were the words "cellar door".
I think he may be right!

The title of our lead article may not

be as aesthetically pleasing, but
there is a nice feeling of comfort
and reassurance in the words
"Companion Plants." Most of our
readers have been planting gardens
for years and probably through
trial and error, family preferences
and the availability of seeds they
have established a formula and
layout from which they seldom
deviate. But the experienced
gardener as well as the novice —
and, as food prices continue to rise,
there are more and more of this
latter category every year — will
find this article not only fascinating
to read but also filled with valuable
information.

Do you know which vegetables to
plant next to your onion sets?
Do you know which ones not to

plant next to the onions? Did you
know that sassafras planted around
the house will help to keep mos-
quitoes away? Did you know that
some weeds are beneficial in
some parts of your garden? I could
go on but I feel as if I'm telling
you that "the butler did it" so I'll
let you read the article for yourself.
And I hope that when the time
comes for harvesting, preserving,
and pickling, you'll be able to call
out to one of the family "Please
open the cellar door. Thanks to
all those companion plants, I've
got yet another tray of preserves
to place on the shelves." Sounds
like good eating and good
English to me.

Hazel M. Clarke

The reader response as a result of Professor Bider's article, "Coyotes and Other Farm Pests" and the article "PAW" (November) has been extremely encouraging. Seldom have we published an article which has prompted such an enthusiastic reader response. It seems as if Professor Bider has hit upon a topic that is of tremendous interest and concern among the farming community. As a result we are publishing several of the letters and asking Professor Bider to reply to them.

It is sometimes said that an institution such as Macdonald College, which was originally intended to be and which still is primarily an agricultural learning institution, has an obligation to serve and promote the needs of the rural agricultural community. As such it really doesn't have any business publishing and "glamorizing" coyotes and wolves and giving other readers a "mistaken" view of their value to society.

We at Macdonald generally do not follow this viewpoint, but rather feel that our role is to try to objectively view both sides of an issue and present factual information so that one can intelligently decide what is best for his interests. This is, I believe, a proper role of a university and a publication such as the Macdonald Journal. It is what we are attempting to do by publishing reader reaction to Professor Bider's article and to the article "PAW."

Obviously a problem exists because we have different groups and individuals who have different ideas over what is and what should be. Furthermore, it is only through establishing lines of communications and dialogue between wildlife biologists and researchers on one hand and farmer-stockmen on the other hand that a solution to the problem is going to arise. It is going to require input, dialogue, and cooperative efforts from both sides of the issue before an

understanding or consensus is arrived at. At times there may be dramatic differences of interest and opinion. But at least an exchange of information and ideas is taking place before these differences become irreconcilable.

This is a function that perhaps the Macdonald Journal can perform more effectively than it has been doing. I would like to see the editorial pages contain more reader opinion and reaction. Perhaps we could use a page as a sounding board on which readers could voice their opinions to others on any topic they wish. Other readers could in turn react to the letters published and the process is started. But someone is needed to get the ball rolling. Perhaps that someone could be you. Why not try?

Gordon Bachman

COMPANION PLANTS

by Professor Stuart B. Hill
Department of Entomology

"Do you really believe that you can earn \$6,000 a year growing vegetables on just a fifth of an acre?" one of my colleagues asked me. He was referring to a booklet describing the work of a group of vegetable producers in Santa Cruz, California (Jeavons, 1974).

"Sure," I replied. I had never met them but I had corresponded with them and read their publications, and I had no reason to doubt their claims. I tried to explain that they were using the biodynamic/French intensive method of production, which really only boiled down to the use of raised beds to increase air supply to the roots, and companion planting. The raised beds he could understand but the companion planting left him cold.

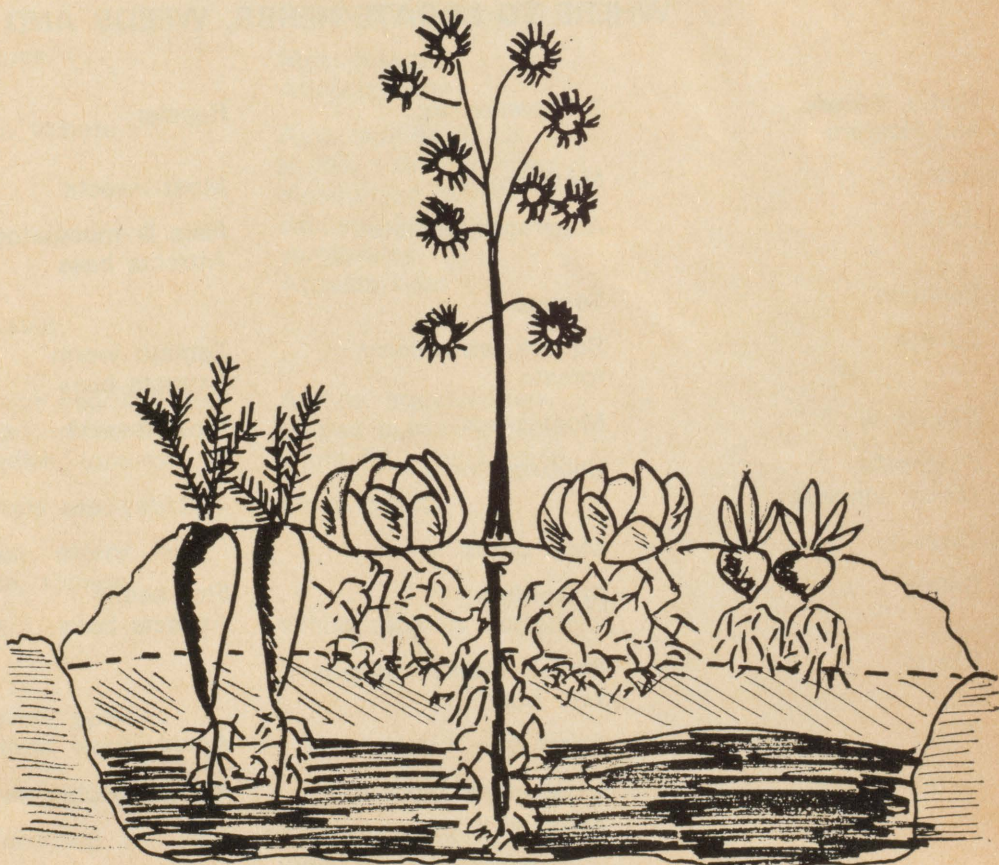
Now, if they had been applying synthetic fertilizers, herbicides, and insecticides, it might not have been so difficult for him to comprehend, but they would never let these things anywhere near their gardens. No, they did it instead with companion plants, plus a little compost. While most of us know something of the benefits of well-made compost, few of us are familiar with the advantages and techniques of companion planting. It involves nothing more than arranging the plants in a garden in such a way that they enhance the growth and quality of nearby crops (or, at least, do not antagonize them), provide maximum ground cover, and, if possible, improve the soil.

This approach has much to recommend it. More can be grown per area, and the soil is protected from erosion by wind and rain. The only problem is that it involves more care when planning, seeding or planting, cultivating and harvesting.

While it is rarely known exactly how the plants benefit one another, some generalization can be made. "Companions" often include plants with contrasting properties: sun-loving and shade-loving ones; plants with deep roots and those with shallow roots; slow-growing and fast-growing plants; heavy feeders and light feeders or crops

that incorporate nitrogen into the soil; aromatic plants, which often repel pests, and non-aromatic ones, ones with early flowers that provide pollen and nectar for some insect predators and parasitoids (insects that parasitize insects), and plants that do not bear flowers until late in the season (or that are not allowed to flower); plants that are more attractive to a particular pest than another, i.e. as a trap-crop; and plants that stimulate biological activity in the soil with crops that are heavy feeders.

Some of the relationships probably involve the release of chemical exudates from the roots, which



may have a direct effect on other plants or an indirect effect via other organisms in the soil. It may also involve the release of certain gases or odours, which repel pests, from either the roots or the aerial parts of the plant. While the processes involved are difficult to demonstrate, the late Dr. Ehrenfried E. Pfeiffer and Dr. Erica Sabarth of the Bio-Dynamic Association have shown that by adding the juices of pairs of plants to a five per cent copper chloride solution and allowing it to crystalize slowly on a glass plate they were able to predict which plants would be companionate and which antagonistic, based on the appearance of the crystalization patterns or chromatograms. Today they use paper chromatography techniques. Their findings, together with trial and error experiences of numerous gardeners, have been summarized in a pamphlet by Richard Gregg (1943) and in a book entitled *Companion Plants and How to Use Them*.

Tables 1 and 2 are based largely on these publications. These lists should be used as a basis for experimentation rather than as a guarantee of success. It is particularly important to experiment with the ratios in which to mix

plants and the spacings to use between them. For example, bush beans are found to be most beneficial to celery in the ratio of one bean plant to six of celery, and to cucumbers when they are planted around the cucumber patch. Sometimes seeds may be mixed together, as with lettuce, carrots and radish, or they may be grown in adjacent patches, or as a zig-zag with the companion plants in between the zigs (and the zags)!

My first contact with companion plants was when I was four or five and I walked into a patch of stinging nettles. My father grabbed some leaves of dock, which always seem to grow nearby, and rubbed the juice of the leaves on my stings and the itching soon subsided. But stinging nettles have their value too. Grown near the aromatic herbs they are said to increase the aromatic oils in these plants by up to 80 per cent; and like foxglove and lilly-of-the-valley, they improve the keeping quality of plants that they are grown near, particularly tomato.

Other beneficial plants to have around the vegetable garden are wild rose, elderberry, buddleia, privet, golden rod, and mustard.

While companion planting is a lot of fun and makes the vegetable garden more attractive, both to the eye and to the nose, it has a more serious side. It represents an effort on the part of some producers to manage agricultural systems according to principles that can be gained by studying natural systems. The absence of monocultures in nature prompts the question, "are we directing our effort in the wrong direction by developing technologies to maintain such systems when perhaps we could be developing them to maintain mixed crop systems?"

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WHERE TO LOCATE HERBS, WEEDS AND FLOWERS

Herbs, Weeds, and Flowers	Companion to:	Repels:	Antagonistic to:
Aster	Most crops	Most insects	
Basil	Asparagus, tomato	Flies & mosquitoes Attracts bees	Rue
Beebalm	Tomato		
Borage	Squash, strawberry, tomato	Tomato worm Attracts bees	
Calendula	Most crops	Most insects	
Camomile (keep thinned)	Cabbage, onion		
Caraway	Most crops		
Catnip	In borders	Flea beetle Attracts bees	
Chervil	Radish (makes them very hot)		
Chive	Apple tree, carrot, rose	Aphid, apple scab	
Chrysanthemum	Most crops esp. strawberry	Many insects	

Herbs, Weeds, and Flowers	Companion to:	Repels:	Antagonistic to:
Coreopsis	In borders	Many insects	
Coriander	Anise	Most insects Attracts bees	Fennel
Cosmos	In borders	Many insects	
Dead nettle	As border, potato	Potato bug	
Dill	Cabbage		Carrot
Fennel	No crops		Most crops
Flax	Carrot, potato	Potato bug	
Flowering tobacco	In greenhouse	Whiteflies	
Garlic	Fruit trees (close to trunk) raspberry, rose	Aphid, blight Japanese beetle, Tree borer	Bean, pea
Geranium (white)	Most crops	Most insects, trap for Japanese beetles	
Gladiolus			Bean, pea
Henbit	In border	Most insects	
Horseradish	Potato (plant at corners of patch)	Potato bug	
Hyssop	Cabbage, grape	Trap crop for white cabbage butterfly Attracts bees	Radish
Lamb's-Quarters	Most crops esp. corn		
Lemon Balm	Most crops	Attracts bees (rub inside hive)	
Lovage	Most crops		Rhubarb
Marigolds (Tagetes)	Most crops esp. bean, potato, rose, tomato	Most insects esp. whitefly, Mexican bean beetle & nematodes	Many weeds
Marjoram	Most crops	Most insects Attracts bees	
Mint (spear-mint, pennyroyal)	Cabbage, tomato	Ants, aphids, black flea beetle, cabbage maggot, mosquitoes, white cabbage butterfly, vertebrates Attracts bees	
Morning glory (cultured)	Corn, melon		
Nasturtium (yellow)	Most crops esp. cabbage family, cucurbits, fruit trees, radish, tomato	Aphids, squash bugs, striped pumpkin beetle, white fly, wooly aphid	
Oregano	Most crops esp. cabbage	Most insects	
Parsley	Asparagus, celery, leek, pea, rose, tomato		
Peppermint	Cabbage	White cabbage butterfly	
Petunia	Bean	Bean pests	
Pigweed (keep thinned)	Corn, onion, potato		
Purslane	In corn as ground cover		
Pot Marigold	Most crops esp. tomato	Asparagus beetle, tomato worm & other insects	

Herbs, Weeds, and Flowers	Companion to:	Repels:	Antagonistic to:
Pyrethrum daisy	Strawberry	Most insects	
Rosemary	Bean, cabbage, carrot, sage	Bean beetle, cabbage maggot, carrot fly, white cabbage butterfly	
Rue	Raspberry, rose	Flies, Japanese beetle & other insects	Basil
Sage	Cabbage, carrot, rosemary	Most insects esp. cabbage maggot, carrot fly, white cabbage butterfly	
Sainfoin (esparcette)	Most crops esp. corn, potato as a border		
Sassafras	Around house	Mosquitoes	
Southernwood	Most crops esp. cabbage, fruit trees	Aphids, cabbage white butterfly, tree moths	
Sowthistle (keep thinned)	Corn, onion, tomato	Attracts birds	
Stinging nettle	Aromatic herbs, tomato and as a border	Aphids, pathogens	
Summer Savory	Bush bean, onion	Bean beetle Attracts bees	
Tansy	Raspberry, rose	Most insects esp. ants, cabbage worm, flies, Japanese beetle, squash bug, striped cucumber beetle	
Tarragon	Most crops		
Thyme	Most crops	Cabbage worm, white cabbage butterfly Attracts bees	
Valerian	Most crops, as a border	Attracts earthworms (also cats)	
Variegated Euphorbia (spurge)	Fruit trees	Most insects & vertebrate pests	Grapes
Winter Savory		Most insects	
Wormwood	As a border	Most insects esp. aphids, black flea beetle, carrot fly, white cabbage butterfly; also slugs	Most seedlings fennel, sage, caraway, anise
Yarrow	Aromatic herbs and as a border	Most insects	

WHERE TO LOCATE VEGETABLES

Vegetable	Likes	Dislikes
Asparagus	Tomato	
Bean — bush	Most vegetables esp. beet, cabbage family, carrot, celeriac, celery, corn, cucumber, eggplant, leek, pea, potato, strawberry, radish	
Bean — pole	Carrot, corn (though may pull ears off), pea	Beet, cabbage family, onion, sunflower
Beet	Bush bean, cabbage family, corn, leek, onion, radish	Pole bean
Cabbage family (broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, kale, kohlrabi)	Beet, bush bean, celery, cucumber, lettuce, onion, potato, tomato	Pole bean, strawberry, tomato
Carrot	Black salsify, bush bean, leaf lettuce, leek, onion, pea, pole bean, radish, tomato	
Celeriac	Bush bean, head lettuce, leek	
Celery	Bush bean, cabbage family esp. cauliflower, leek, tomato	
Chicory	Pea	
Corn	Beet, bush bean, cucurbits, early potato, pea	
Cucumber	Bush bean, cabbage family, corn, lettuce, pea, radish, sunflower	Potato
Eggplant	Bush bean, pea, potato	
Leek	Beet, bush bean, carrot, celeriac, celery, onion	
Lettuce	Carrot, radish (with lettuce these 2 make a strong team grown together), cabbage family, celeriac, cucumber, onion (in good soil), spinach, strawberry	
Onion	Beet, cabbage family, carrot, early lettuce (in good soil), leek, strawberry, tomato	Pea, bean
Parsnip	Radish	
Pea	Most vegetables esp. bean, carrot, chicory, corn, cucumber, early potato, eggplant, radish, spinach, strawberry, sweet pepper, turnip	Late potato, onion
Potato	Bush bean, cabbage family, corn, eggplant (as trap crop), pea	Cucumber, pumpkin, raspberry, squash, sunflower, tomato
Pumpkin	Corn, radish	Potato
Radish	Most vegetables esp. beet, bush bean, carrot, cucurbits, leaf lettuce, parsnip, pea, spinach	
Raspberry — red		Black raspberry, potato
Salsify — black	Carrot	
Soybean	Most vegetables	
Spinach	Lettuce, pea, radish, strawberry	
Squash	Corn	Potato
Strawberry	Bush bean, lettuce (as a border), onion, pea, spinach	Cabbage family
Sunflower	Cucumber	Pole bean, potato
Sweet pepper	Pea	
Tomato	Asparagus, cabbage family, celery, gooseberry, onion	Apricot trees, cabbage family, potato
Turnip & Rutabaga	Pea	

Postmark Protest

I have been studying and writing about both brush wolves and timber wolves since last July. I have also written about the hunting of brush wolves in Argenteuil County in 1954 and 1955.

The story of brush wolves goes back not too far in Argenteuil's history. The wolves the American pioneers encountered here were timber wolves. My wife's grandfather, born in 1836, remembered when there were many wolves around Lachute when he was a boy. But by 1870, most of the wolves south of the North River had been destroyed and the farmers enjoyed comparative peace from these destructive pests until 1954 when brush wolves began to make life miserable for many farmers.

In 1954 and 1955 when I wrote about wolf hunts I had no opposition. In 1974 I have found that there is opposition to my writing. I know that the ideas of Farley Mowat and others about wolves have taken root and there are wolf lover cults in all the big cities. Let me tell you that Farley Mowat and his ilk, some environmentalists and ecologists and other city dwellers do not know half of what there is to know about a wolf.

If you want to really know what wild wolves are like, if you want to know what damage, amounting to thousands of dollars, they can do to livestock, you have to go to the farmers, the trappers, and the hunters who have studied wild wolves, not pampered, well-fed tame wolves.

For the first time in 100 years timber wolves have been seen south

of the North River here in Lachute. In the districts of Hill Head and Thomas' Gore, just across the river from our farm, and in Hill Foot, four heifers and three colts were killed by wolves. One colt will have to be destroyed, for it will never walk right again, it will never frolic and gambol around its mother's legs again. When I heard that heifers over a year old and weighing around 400 pounds were being killed, I knew it was not brush wolves but timber wolves that were doing this.

One farmer, while looking for two heifers in a pasture near his home recently, found one of them badly lacerated by sharp teeth in both legs. It is very doubtful that this animal will survive. He found the rib bones of the other heifer, gleaming and ghastly white, polished by the tongues of hungry wolves, shining in the hot July sun. Another farmer, living in St. Colombar, lost four heifers weighing around 400 pounds, a substantial loss for any farmer to have to bear.

But help came from the provincial government, which has always been interested in the farms north of the North River. There are many deer in the wooded area there and places where they "yard up" for the winter when the snow gets deep. Traps were set in Thomas' Gore and eight wolves were caught. Three of these were brush wolves; the other five were bona fide timber wolves. Four of them weighed 69, 72, 77, and 107 pounds. The 107-pound wolf was powerful enough to break the chain on his trap and escaped with the trap dangling from his toes. A farmer shot him later. He was

the biggest wolf ever shot in this area, but there are wolves bigger than him around this district. One man says that the wolves in his area have been reduced to eating corn cobs in the fields as well as ground hogs and racoons.

I could go on telling stories but just let me mention this one. An uncle of mine wrote to me a generation ago and told me that wolves were eating out of the garbage pails in White Horse city at night. I said that the same thing could happen in Lachute's urban part if hunters and trappers ceased their untiring effort to rid Lachute of its wolves. In spite of all their efforts, wolves did something similar just a quarter of a mile from urban Lachute. They killed a valuable poodle that had wandered away from home.

I hope that the frightful serenades, the hideous howling choruses, the blood-curdling, spine-chilling wail of the wolf that has disturbed the sleep of the good farmers in many parts of Argenteuil County will soon end. Many people have lost sheep, calves, and other livestock but keep up the good work you wolf supporters at Macdonald College; you may win in the end.

Mr. Norman Thorburn,
Lachute, Que.

Please allow me to reply to the article "Coyotes and Other Pests" by Dr. Bider which appeared in the November issue.

Like many farmers I am not a hunter. I have also been concerned about the protection of wildlife and the environment a long time

before it came into vogue. As a farmer who has a continuous relationship with the natural environment, I am only asking for some realism.

The disposal of dead animals has always been a problem on farms. In the summer they are usually buried. However, once the ground is frozen over it has been a common practice to transport dead animals into the woods for wolves or coyotes to dispose of. We have to realize that there are no rendering services in rural areas.

Even on the Island of Montreal it may take up to two or three days before a rendering service will pick up dead animals. It is much too expensive for such firms to have sufficient equipment on call to give individual service. To store dead animals on the farm until the ground thaws is not practical and could create health hazards. Incineration is not available or too costly.

To solve this problem I would like to invite Dr. Bider to come to the farm next time a 1,400-pound cow dies. I will supply him with a shovel and pick to dig a 4' x 8' hole in solid frozen ground. While digging in sub-zero temperatures, he might come up with some more realistic ideas on how to dispose of dead animals during winter months.

Rudi Dallenbach,
Director,
Macdonald College Farm.

This is my first and probably will be my last letter to any magazine, but I am so perturbed and sick

of what I read in the November issue of Macdonald Journal I can't help but tell you that I am not anxious to pick up another issue for the following reason.

The feature article in that issue is "PAW", and for a group of students to lead a tame wolf from school to school, cub meetings, etc., is a stupid farce. Any money collected by this means is completely dishonest and should be returned.

The Province of Ontario has been and still are very concerned over the rapidly decreasing deer population in Algonquin Park and a few years ago conducted an aerial survey of a deer yard at Canoe Lake in the heart of the park. They counted 300 deer in the yard on January 1. They returned in March and 100 deer were missing. They saw where at least 60 of the 100 missing deer had been killed and partially eaten by wolves, and their reports read there were no dogs within 20 miles of this deer yard. Add to this the number of unborn fawns still visible in their dead mothers and it isn't a pretty picture.

Ontario then turned their eyes to Anticosti Island in the St. Lawrence and found they had a healthy deer herd there, and it has remained this way for well over a century. The first thing they found was "a wolf has never set foot on the Island" and I for one pray they never do.

My first trip to a deer yard was in 1925, and since that time I have observed what has been going on in Algoma, Muskoka, and Parry Sound districts. I have seen deer

yards in all three districts of Ontario. It is always the same sight — torn bodies of female deer (they are heavy and weak and consequently easier to catch) and in plain evidence is the lifeless bodies of little unborn fawns.

Let nobody at Macdonald College try to confuse the issue by singling out wolves, coyotes, or bands of wild dogs; they are all capable of senseless slaughter of deer, sheep and yes, even calves and young moose.

If the people at Macdonald College are sincere in their efforts to control these viscious pests, let them display the torn body of a mother deer and this will put the wolf in his proper perspective.

Wolf lovers for the past 15 years have been howling louder than the wolves and are reaping a good harvest. No sensible farmer tries to raise sheep. Deer have been wiped out in many sections of Ontario and Quebec and some students at Macdonald College lead a silly wolf around on a leash. Poor Canada!

W. H. Hill,
Matagami, Que.

To be frank, I feel the articles on the "wolves" were well done, and I realize that a tremendous amount of work went into them. I understand the viewpoints expressed but I doubt if they have done too much to win friends for the wolves in this area. When one's pay cheque or livelihood is threatened in some way, people get alarmed and that is what has happened in our area.

An older neighbour of ours decided to switch from dairy farming to sheep. He thought it would be easier, but he couldn't stay up day and night — the wolves came right into his yard — so he had to give up his sheep. And he isn't the only one who has had to give up around here. When dogs are caught killing sheep, they are killed and farmers feel that the wolves (brush wolves, coydogs, or whatever) deserve the same treatment.

There are many hunters trying to get the wolves but they are certainly clever creatures and very elusive. They are definitely not on "the pill" either, for they are multiplying fast. Thirteen were seen on a hill near here some weeks ago. On our own farm we keep bees near the river and my husband has seen the beaten path of wolf tracks down there. The men killed a beef recently and the next morning we found that the head had been dragged away. Our farm cats are disappearing, too.

You should hear our wolf concerts at night — it sounds like a community concert at times. If Martha would like to hear some of her own kind of music, bring her out here!

Mrs. P. Clark,
Brownsburg, Que.

This is in reply to your write-up regarding wolves and coyotes of which there are both types in the Eastern Townships. You state that they will only kill sheep certain times of the year. It has been proven that they will kill them any month of the year and will destroy

whole flocks, and when they can't get sheep they will kill calves.

You would like to lay the blame on dogs which is very hard to do when the coyotes are caught in the act.

My grandfather and father before me always raised sheep and only once were they destroyed by dogs and twice by bears.

Which should it be Mr. Bider — coyotes and wolves or lambs to feed a hungry world?

One of the sheep breeders put out of business by the coyotes,

Dan M. Pehleman,
Bury, Que.

I was delighted by the responses to the November issue of the Journal because nowhere did I read that all wolves should be

You recently published in your journal an article by me which outlines some of the history and the functions of the Institute of Parasitology. Some information which subsequently came to my attention indicates that its origin, as I presented it, is in error.

Although Sir William Osler was interested in the establishment of a Department of Medical Zoology on the campus, it was the efforts of Prof. E. Melville DuPorte which were really instrumental in the creation of the Institute. After preliminary overtures to the National Research Council to establish on the campus a unit to investigate parasite diseases in domestic

exterminated. What was expressed was a plea to control wolves where they conflict with the interests of agriculture. Just a very few years ago I am sure that most of these same correspondents would not have hesitated to openly advocate the extinction of the wolf. Slight changes in public attitudes such as this are exactly what PAW had hoped to achieve.

For the purpose of discussion, I call a wolf lover one who wants not a single wolf to be killed by the hand of man while a wolf hater is one who advocates the extinction of wolves. What PAW is trying to achieve is the elimination of both groups. Our role is not a popular one and we try to prepare ourselves for the brickbats from the extremists.

One of the greatest difficulties we have is dealing with instant experts who know all. The lovers become instant experts when they

animals, Dr. DuPorte was invited by the Empire Marketing Board to Britain where he visited universities and research stations doing work in parasitology. After his return to Canada, Dr. DuPorte applied to the Council and the Board for the funds which led to the founding of the Institute in 1932 and it was he who suggested Dr. T. W. M. Cameron as its first director.

I will be very pleased if you would bring this correction to the attention of your readers.

Charles E. Tanner,
Professor of Parasitology.

read Farley Mowat's well-written, comical but fictional novel. The haters, on the other hand, become instant experts because they see a sharp decline in the deer harvest, hear a pack of wolves, see a wolf-slain deer carcass, or are unfortunate enough to lose sheep, calves, or colts.

In as much as a farmer does not become a vet because one of his cows gets mastitis, or a butcher because he sells beef to the packing plant, he certainly does not become a wildlife biologist or wolf specialist because he lost a ewe to a wolf or coyote.

On the other hand, a good farmer will recognize a change in the health of an animal, he will be able to get animals to market, and he should be as incensed about losing stock to wildlife as he would be if he had lost it to an unidentified hunter who shoots one of his horses or cows by mistake.

I did not become an expert when a quarter century ago, in north-western Ontario, I was startled from a drowsy sleep by a pack of howling wolves which seemed a few feet from my tent. I did not become an expert when I examined carcasses of moose, deer, and sheep killed by wolves and coyotes. I did not become an expert because I hunted, trapped, tagged, observed, and tracked coyotes or wolves on many occasions in the last 15 years. My knowledge of wolves is continually increasing, particularly now that we have wolves at Macdonald, and I dare say that like the best farmers

I'll still be learning until I retire or drop dead.

Over these last few years I have, however, been fortunate to be able to work, meet, and jaw with some of the world's most highly acclaimed ungulate and predator specialists. What I have learned has made me rather dispassionate in my views on predators and predatory control, but I do get irritated at the ignorant who confuse issues and terms in their desperate attempt to be eloquent. In the long run, the best way to achieve our end is to tell it the way it is and only talk about the things we know for sure.

PAW has never and will never be against the control of canids in agricultural areas or in areas where wild game populations are extremely low. If Art McElroy of the Department of Agriculture and I had not brought the severe coyote and wolf problems to the attention of the Provincial and Federal agricultural authorities dealing with wildlife pests in agriculture, then no one would have. Not a single farmer from this Province has been able to get the message across to the proper authorities, with the result that neither level of Government considers the problem serious. It is estimated that region 7 alone loses a half million dollars of corn per year to backbirds, and the Department of Agriculture is just beginning to act on that problem. What chance do the farmers who claim only a few thousand dollars losses to canids per year in the whole Province have in capturing the support of government agencies to help solve their problems unless they start to howl at the right doors.

Mr. Thorburn points out that brush wolves began to make life miserable for many farmers around 1954. I would imagine that the problems of the mid-fifties probably subsided somewhat around the late fifties during the rabies epidemic then started up again with fury in the early sixties. Why not? Up to the early fifties there were a lot of deer then slowly these were being eliminated from the St. Lawrence Valley and in the counties of Two Mountains, Argenteuil and Terrebonne. Between 1958 and 1961, Terrebonne was being overharvested by a minimum of seven per cent per year while Argenteuil and Papineau were losing their herds at just slightly lower rates. In 1962 most herds north of Montreal were overharvested by about 14 per cent. It does not, therefore, take much to convince a population ecologist that the normal spatially self-regulating carnivores like wolves and the brush wolves would turn to farm animals. If the deer populations were at the levels they were in the early to mid-fifties, only the slightest control in some areas would be needed to allow a 20 per cent harvest of the deer herd. One of the major problems which has afflicted wildlife in the last quarter century is that hunters' groups and the tourist industry have become so powerful that they have intimidated Provincial and State wildlife managers into allowing overharvests for short-term gains. Putting all the blame on the nature of wolves and coyotes for the lack of wildlife and the killings of farm animals is like blaming the weevil for the loss of your seed

(Continued on Page 16)

The Family

Farm

Published in the interests
of the farmers of the province
by the Quebec Department of
Agriculture.

AID TO PRODUCERS OF F-1 HEIFERS

1. Purpose of this Policy

This policy provides for assistance to producers of F-1 heifers who have produced and marketed, under the program to promote the production and marketing of F-1 heifers (O.C. No. 1885-72, June 28, 1972), one or more heifers resulting from the mating of a dairy cow with a bull of an "exotic" breed (Limousin Chianina, Maine-Anjou).

II. Beneficiaries

The policy is intended for any producer of F-1 heifers who, under contract with the marketing agency for his region as mentioned in sub-paragraph c) of section III below, participated in the 1973-1974 campaign of the program referred to in section I above.

III. Conditions

Beneficiaries are entitled to payment of a grant, to the extent of and in keeping with the terms and conditions stipulated below, for each F-1 heifer which:

- a) is the result of the artificial insemination of a dairy cow with semen from a Limousin, Chianina or Maine-Anjou bull carried out under the program referred to in section I;
- b) was born no earlier than December 15, 1973 and no later than June, 1974;

c) bears in its ear, tattooed or on a tag, the identification and dating and symbols required according to breed and region, as follows:

- 1° for a heifer sired by a Chianina:
 - "C.C.": identifying the marketing agency for agricultural region 4
 - "V.I.A.": identifying the marketing agency for agricultural region 6
 - "F.R.": identifying the marketing agency for agricultural region 7
- 2° for a heifer sired by a Maine-Anjou:
 - "S.C.L.": identifying the marketing agency for agricultural region 10
- 3° for a heifer sired by a Limousin:
 - "B.S.L.": identifying the marketing agency for agricultural region 1

and, according to the year of birth, the letter (E) or (F);

- d) was marketed by the marketing agency authorized to operate in the producer's agricultural region and was delivered to a buyer or made available to that agency for delivery to the buyer;
- e) meets the standards of quality and other applicable conditions of the said program and is declared acceptable for delivery by a selection committee of three members set up to judge such admissibility.

IV. Amount of the Grant

The Minister will pay to producers satisfying the conditions and complying with the formalities set forth in section III, the difference between the average selling price of such heifers in the producer's agricultural region and whichever of the following two "guaranteed" prices applies:

- a) for a heifer sired by a Limousin \$1.00 a pound up to 400 pounds and 75 cents a pound for the rest;
- b) for a heifer sired by a Chianina or Maine-Anjou \$1.10 a pound up to 400 pounds and 75 cents a pound for the rest.

The marketing costs which the producer owes to the regional agency are deductible from the price to be paid to him.

V. Payment Procedure

Any producer who satisfies the conditions stipulated in this policy should get in touch with his local or regional agricultural office and fill in the special application form provided.

His application must be accompanied by vouchers confirming the identity and delivery of each F-1 heifer which meets the conditions of the measure and giving the basic information required to implement the measure.

The producer's application and vouchers will be studied by the livestock specialist of the regional office concerned, who, if he approves the application, will send it to the Department's central offices for final verification and payment.

VI. Implications of Acceptance

The Minister will send a cheque to each producer in payment of the amount of grant to which he is entitled.

Acceptance of the conditions of the grant and payment thereof constitute a final settlement between the Minister, the marketing agency, and the beneficiary producer and a complete discharge by the latter in favour of the Minister and of the agency with respect to any recourse that the beneficiary producer might have or claim to have against them as a result of his participation in the program referred to in section I.

Aid to Promote Beef Cattle Raising

Eastern Quebec, Saguenay-Lake St. John, and Abitibi-Témiscamingue regions)

The Quebec Department of Agriculture wishes to develop beef cattle raising in the above-named regions with a view to encouraging

diversification of farm production and increasing the supply of meat produced in Quebec. It also seeks to encourage optimum use of land suitable for farming in zones and sectors that are gradually being relinquished as regards dairy farming, which is becoming concentrated and consolidated on land with better potential.

To attain these aims, the Department, under the general Canada-Quebec cooperation and Arda-III agreements, makes available to farmers meeting the requirements of these regulations a special program designed to encourage them to maintain and increase herds of beef cattle.

This policy serves also to support the Lands and Forests Department's private forests utilization and development program for individuals and legally constituted groups.

For the regions mentioned in the heading, the present program replaces the general provincial program.

Rules: The aid to beef cattle raisers is given in the form of financial assistance for wintering.

Wintering Aid

As shown in the following tables, the amount of the aid depends on whether the farm is located in a zone suited to dairy farming or in one suited to beef cattle raising.

Special provisions are also needed for agro-forestry groups in zones D and E.

If the farmer satisfies the requirements as regards the minimum number of cows in his herd, the aid is granted starting with the first cow.

1. The regular program applies in the following zones and areas ("milieux"):

1. a) Eastern Quebec: Zone B
- b) Saguenay-Lake St. John: Zone 1
- c) Abitibi-Témiscamingue: Zone C — milieu b

Beneficiaries: farmers, farming partnerships or farming corporations.

Animal Units	Grant per Animal Units	Maximum grant
1 to 30	\$45	\$1,350
31 to 40	35	350
41 to 75	30	1,050
76 or more	20	—

2. The special program applies in the following zones and milieux:

- a) Eastern Quebec: Zones C (milieux b.c.d.) D and E (milieux c and d)
- b) Saguenay-Lake St. John: Zones 2 and 3
- c) Abitibi-Témiscamingue: Zones C and D (milieux c.d.e.) E (milieux d and e).

Beneficiaries: Farmers, farming partnerships, farming corporations.

Animal Units	Grant per animal unit	Maximum grant
1 to 30	\$60	\$1,800
31 to 40	50	500
41 to 105	45	1,575
106 or more	35	—

Zones D and E (the three regions)

Beneficiaries: agro-forestry groups

Animal units	Grant per animal unit	Maximum grant
1 to 50	\$60	\$3,000
51 or more	50	unlimited

Eligibility conditions

1. Regular program

To qualify for the financial aid provided for under these regulations, the farmer must meet the same requirements as in the case of the provincial beef cattle program.

2. Special program

The farmer must meet the same requirements as for the regular program. The number of cows in the basic herd is reduced to 10. The farmer may hold a milk marketing quota and qualify for a parallel herd.

3. Zones D and E (agro-forestry group)

The group must meet the same requirements as farmers who take part in the regular program.

Beneficiaries:

As indicated in the foregoing tables, the following are eligible for this policy: farmers, farming partnerships, and corporations and agro-forestry groups legally and constituted in accordance with the terms and conditions and specifications of the Department of Lands and Forests and allowed by their charter to carry on crop-growing and livestock-raising operations.

Animal Unit

An animal unit is equivalent to 1,000 pounds of live weight. For the purposes of this program, only the following may be included in the reckoning of the number of animal units: females weighing 300 pounds or more, and males weighing 300 pounds or more but not over 700 pounds.

Application:

The farmer must enrol at the Department's local office during the wintering period, using the forms made available to him.

Payment:

The grant is paid following verification and approval by the Department's authorized representative.

Date of coming into force

The financial aid provided for under this part of these regulations is payable for the 1974-75 wintering period.

Prolongation of Feeder Cattle Raising

(Abitibi-Témiscamingue region)

During recent years, the Department of Agriculture has helped financially and technically to increase the number and improve the quality of beef cattle in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. Through its programs, the Department aims, among other things, at optimum use of land suitable for farming and at increasing our degree of self-sufficiency in beef. To achieve the latter aim, more feeder cattle must be held, raised, and finished in the region. However, before making recommendations to this effect, the Department wishes to obtain more thorough technical and economic information about wintering and feeding, etc.

With a view to obtaining such information as soon as possible, the Department will give financial aid to farmers who agree to participate in this investigation under the Arda 111 Agreement. This aid is intended to compensate them for the extra work involved and to cover possible losses resulting from the trials carried out.

Immediate aim:

To encourage farmers to take part in this program so that the required information may be obtained.

Financial aid:

Special aid for wintering amounting to \$20 per head of feeder cattle (male or female) enrolled in the program is payable to participating farmers who meet eligibility conditions.

Eligibility conditions:

To participate in this program and obtain the aforesaid financial aid, the farmer, farming partnership, or farming corporation must satisfy the following conditions:

-) be the owner or tenant of a farm;
-) be a producer within the meaning of the act concerning agricultural syndicates;
-) have a basic beef herd;
-) enroll at least 10 head of the same type and sex and similar weight (maximum range, 100 pounds);
-) have at least 70 per cent of the feed (forage and grain) needed for the winter feeding of the animals enrolled in the program;
-) belong to a G.E.R.A. group or keep satisfactory farm accounts (yellow book or Canfarm, etc.);
-) undertake to follow scrupulously the directions of the Department's representatives concerning: the administration of the experimental program at the farm level; the management of the enrolled animals; the feeding program;
-) keep the enrolled animals till the end of the program;
-) refrain from all castration during the experiment.

Beneficiaries:

The following may qualify for this program: farmers, farming partnerships, or farming corporations who apply and who meet the requirements and are approved by the person responsible for the program.

Application:

To participate in the program, the farmer must apply to his local agronome and enroll using the special official form.

Payment:

The special wintering aid will be paid upon the recommendation of the agronome responsible for the program.

Date effective:

This program came into force on January 8, 1975.

The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association will be held on July 10, 11, and 12 at the Sheraton Hotel in Montreal. The theme of the meeting is "Cultivar 75."

Cultivar 75

— An opportunity to meet and plan the production and use of pedigree seed in Canada;

— An important event because the progress of Canadian agriculture is in great part bound up with the production of pedigree seed which ensures superior quality and yield to farmers;

— A means of meeting forthcoming needs of the international market which will be accepting only pedigree seed;

— A pleasant way for all persons and bodies concerned with the seed sector to obtain precise, up-to-date information while visiting the Canadian metropolis.

A Program in Step with Progress

The organizers of the meeting — The Quebec Seed Growers' Association, the Plant Products Division of the Canada Department of Agriculture and the Quebec Department of Agriculture — expect to present a program dealing with the following matters:

- the position of the CSGA and of Seeds Canada;
- the quality of the facilities for receiving, cleaning, and marketing pedigree seed in Canada;
- the importance of the health status of seeds;
- the danger of using recleaned feed grains for seed;
- the organization, in the Province of Quebec, of pedigree seed production of the varieties recommended by the Quebec Plant Productions Council;
- a banquet in which Mr. Normand Toupin, Quebec Minister of Agriculture, will take part.

The program will also include activities for the ladies, who will be invited to visit Old Montreal and to enjoy good French cuisine.

Discovering Montreal

Why not take advantage of your participation in the CSGA's meeting to discover the City of Montreal, site of Man and His World?

By the way, did you know that . . .

Montreal, the metropolis of Canada, boasts many attractions, one of which is the undeniable charm of its seventeenth-century quarter?

Montreal, cosmopolitan city par excellence, has managed to retain all the flavour of its French origin, two thirds of its inhabitants being of French-Canadian descent?

Montreal, an industrial and commercial agglomeration, covers an area of 68 square miles including many modern shopping centres, some 5,000 restaurants, and thousands of night clubs ranging from simple bars to cabarets with performing artists?

Montreal, international communications centre, is a city easy to reach, linked to the rest of the world by 23 Canadian and foreign airlines and an excellent train service?

Montreal, tourist mecca, offers well-organized city tours planned by certain private enterprises and the Montreal Public Transport Commission?

Briefly, Montreal has everything to welcome and enchant you!

Make a Check on Your Calendar

Why not immediately check on your calendar the dates on which you will be taking part in the next annual meeting of the Association, namely the 10th, 11th, and 12th of July 1975.

Very soon the organizers of the meeting will be in touch with you to give you additional information, specifically about arrangements for your attendance.

Until then, remember that by taking part in this meeting of the CSGA, you will be giving your Association the support it needs to defend your interests in Canada.

(Continued from Page 11)

stock after you sold most of it to pay for a holiday in the sun. Mismanagement of wildlife populations is at the root of our particular problem and trying to blame it on people who simply want to enjoy hearing wolves howl in the wilderness is pure nonsense.

A note to Rudi — It's too bad you're not a hunter because I would have invited you on the greatest grouse, sharptail, and duck hunt in North America, but what about disposing of carcasses. The fellow who lail the waterpipe between the stream and my house was not an enthusiastic digger, as I found out when the pipe froze that first winter. I tried a jack hammer, a steam generator, and dynamite to get through the frozen rocky till with slow painful success. The next year I covered the ground over the pipe with 6 inches of saw-dust from the local wood mill and my problem was solved. Laying down a layer of bedding over a sheet of polythene in a spot where the snow will drift will keep a patch of ground unfrozen. Assuming, however, that burying a cow is too much trouble or costly I have another suggestion: why not just quick lime the animal well and cover it with a piece of old discarded hot house polythene. If you don't think that would be effective, take a spoonful of quick lime on your breakfast cereal tomorrow morning! The last suggestion would be to fence off a small area where the carcasses could be dumped. There is now some commercially produced coyote-proof fencing.

**Professor J. R. Bider,
Wildlife Biologist.**

QWI

Semi-Annual Board Meeting Highlights

The Semi-Annual Board meeting was held in the Laurentian Hotel at the end of January. Most of the counties were represented and Mrs. Westover was present, in spite of a broken arm caused by a fall three weeks previously. You will receive a complete report of this meeting but the following are a few of the highlights:

Mrs. Westover would like branch secretaries to send her the names and addresses of all new members. The membership drive is still on, so let us do all we can to bring in new members.

Funds donated to local projects and societies such as the Red Cross, Cancer Society, and UNICEF should be sent direct to the organization. A report of the amount and to whom it is sent has to be sent to the Provincial Treasurer, via County in March, when our dues etc., are sent. All money for QWI projects i.e., Pennies for Friendship, Food for the Hungry etc., has to go to the Provincial via the County Treasurer.

The written play is the one that will be judged for the FWIC contest in P.E.I. in 1976. It is hoped, however, that these plays will be produced and the County winners perform at the QWI convention in May 1975. Prizes will be given provincially as in other years. There will be no play taken to P.E.I. in 1976. This year we will have our Federal President, Mrs. McLean from Nova Scotia, with us for one day and it is hoped some of the plays will be put on on that day. It is through the QWI Drama Contest that the FWIC got the idea

to include a play in the Tweedsmuir contest this time.

Three Members' Conferences are available this year. Please get in touch with the Provincial Secretary as soon as possible.

UNICEF has presented the QWI with a certificate in appreciation of their generous support. They wondered if QWI could play a part in interesting youth in the work of the UN. This could be done, perhaps, through the 4-H Clubs and the schools.

QWI is the principal supporter of the Canadian Save the Children Fund "Handy bag" project. Last year 46 groups gave 556 bags and 20 groups gave \$302.50 in donations and material goods. The QWI is making the "Handy bags" a Provincial project again and members are encouraged to support it. Donations are always acceptable, but the bags give great joy to the recipients and in some cases are all the gifts a whole family might receive.

Please support the handicraft contests and especially the Expo Quebec one. It is expensive to produce instructions, labels, comments, etc., in both languages. If only a few entries are sent from QWI, the translations will not be continued.

QWI gave nearly \$1,000 to Pennies for Friendship last year. They were second to Ontario with their donations.

This is International Women's Year and a committee, with Mrs. Wells Coates, chairman, and Mrs. Douglas Lee and Mrs. J. Robertson, has been appointed. Please send

any ideas or project plans you may have as soon as possible.

The Provincial Convention will be held at Macdonald College from May 26 through May 29. At the Board meeting on the 27th we shall have Mrs. Parker Rockwell from Troy, Michigan, as a guest. She is the U.S. recipient of the Grace F. Frysiner award and will be visiting various parts of Canada. In order to give her some idea of Quebec, each County President or representative will be asked to speak on her County for three minutes.

It is hoped to also have a map, showing all our counties, and in this way Mrs. Rockwell will have an overall picture of what our Province is like. She, unfortunately, does not have time to see much of it for herself.

At the Board meeting, in the afternoon, a very interesting speaker was Mr. A.W. Kemball from Canadian Save the Children Fund. Mr. Kemball outlined some of the work that CanSave does in such places as India, Korea, the Caribbean, Northern Canada, and Labrador. They sponsor nutrition clinics, workshops for vocational training, hospitals, etc. One recent project that was supported was supplying \$40,000 for high speed injectors for giving cholera inoculations in Bangladesh.

They train native peoples who in turn go out into their communities and teach others. Nutrition is a special project with CanSave. In some countries there are food taboos that prevent mothers and children from having the vitamin and protein foods that they need and in others there is just the lack of knowledge of what good nutrition is. Besides the programs

they sponsor, they cooperate with the Canadian Government and other organization projects and will sometimes match donations with these organizations.

Two films were shown — one on a nutrition program in Uganda, and the other on children blinded and wounded in the war in Viet Nam. So many of these children have lost parents and homes and are badly mutilated. CanSave supports a hospital that takes care of them. What of their future? CanSave hopes to be able to train them for a useful life. For this a great deal of money is needed. Though the women in Canada are the backbone of the work of raising funds, we must also find a way to educate people that we are not living in one country; we are living in one world and it is not such a big one after all. We *have* to concern ourselves with others who are so much worse off than we are.

Life on the Magdalen Islands

Like many other places, life on these Islands has changed a lot in the past 20 or 30 years. We got electricity about 20 years ago and now most homes have electric pumps, bathrooms with septic tanks and some have furnaces. We burn oil, but many have multiple-fuel kitchen ranges. Grindstone is our town, called Cap-aux-Meules in French. It has a water and sewage system. We have a hospital, bank, telephone office, hydro plant, fish plants, shopping centre, Manpower Office and docking facilities for the car ferry — Manic. The Manic crosses from Souris, P.E.I., one trip each way daily, from May 1 to Dec. 31, with two trips daily

in July and August. Crossing time is five hours, one way — 84 miles.

We are 100 miles by air from Charlottetown and 200 miles by air from Gaspé, and have daily air service from both.

The population of the Magdalen Islands is around 20,000 of which about 1,000 are English. Most of the people live on Grosse Island, Old Harry, and Entry Island. All the Islands, except Entry Island, are connected by a mainly paved road about 55 miles long. Snowploughs keep this open in the winter. Most people own their own homes. A high percentage of the English population are retired.

The main industry is lobster fishing from May 10 to July 10. Some scallops are caught round Entry Island. Cod used to be plentiful, but not any more. There are herring in April and May, mackerel in summer and smelts in the fall.

The land is fertile but there is not as much farming now as some years ago, though some farm 20 acres or so. Most people have enough land to grow their own vegetables. As in other parts, the horse is becoming scarce and the tractor taking over. We have fir and spruce trees on the Island, but not many other varieties.

In Grosse Island there is a fairly large English school and the children are bussed to it. The French High School is on Grindstone Island at La Verniere.

Pontiac Projects

A fund-raising project in *Stark's Corners* was their strawberry social this summer. To save costs the members picked the berries. Their funds were raised to help support an "adopted" girl in Korea. They adopted her in 1972. There are two children in the family and the father is sick, though he can work a little. The money goes towards food and the education of the girl and the branch hopes to continue the support until the girl is old enough to be on her own.

A "Rockathon" was held in *Beechgrove* recently in aid of the Cystic Fibrosis Fund and to place a memorial to the late Dr. Hudson in the Pontiac Community Hospital where he had served so faithfully. The event was a great success. This branch has a hospital bed, wheel chair, and cabinet available for loan.

Wyman members look after a roadside picnic area. They keep the grass cut and plant flowers in the spring.

The senior citizens are not forgotten. *Bristol* sews for a home for the elderly, while *Fort Coulonge* remembers the residents of a Senior Citizens' home with cheer boxes and table favours at Christmas and other special holidays.

Clarendon served at the Pontiac Agricultural Society meeting and entertained their husbands at a potluck supper.

All the branches in this County exhibit handicrafts at the Quyon and Shawville Fairs — competing against each other. As a rule the

Mrs. Harry Hodgins, a member of Clarendon branch for 35 years, recently received a Life Membership pin.



handicraft program is the same as the one used for the Coats and QWI competitions. It is hoped by doing this more interest will be generated in all the competitions.

Life Membership

Mrs. Harry Hodgins, a member of the Clarendon branch (Pontiac Co.), was recently presented with a Life Membership pin. Mrs.

Hodgins has been a member of the branch for over 35 years and has served twice as President and Secretary and in all other convenerships. She has served in convenerships in the County and recently was their Convener of Publicity. She has taken a very active part in all Institute work, especially with sewing, embroidery, and cooking in Institute competitions.

Discussions and Demonstrations

A tonic for house plants made from egg shells was discussed at a WI meeting in Dundee (Chateauguay-Huntingdon Co). They also heard a paper on "Hamsters may be disease-carrying threats", stating humans can contact a brain inflammation from a germ carried by hamsters. If contacted by a pregnant woman, it can also affect her unborn child. Field mice can also carry this germ. Huntingdon gave a donation to the Retarded Children's Fund and saw a display of Christmas decorations made by the Home Economics convener. They held a quiz on words ending in "age".

Agriculture

As the days get longer, our thoughts turn to spring and we look

forward to the arrival of the seed catalogues and the many decisions that we now have to make. Now, in this time of inflation, it seems a little more important than ever that we grow the many foods which are so essential to our good living. And isn't it a wonderful feeling that when our city cousins come to visit we are able to give them some of our fresh vegetables and fruits to take home with them.

Are you interested in organic gardening? Two paperbacks have been recommended to me, and I have greatly enjoyed them. "The Basic Book of Organic Gardening," edited by Robert Rodale is very informative and a no-poison guide to a beautiful garden entitled "Peacock Manure and Marigolds," by Janet Gillespie is highly recommended and very interesting. They are books you will refer to many times.

I am greatly interested in the Adelaide Hoodless rose and I have been corresponding with several nurseries. However, because there has been a great deal of difficulty in propagating, large supplies will not be available until the fall of 1975. Limited quantities have been planted and we will be awaiting the results.

This being International Women's Year, many Institute members were asked to fill our questionnaires concerning their role in agriculture. These will be compiled and used as seen fit.

There was an article in a recent farm paper that took my attention.

The topic was "Farmers Beware and Read Warranties." Different companies have different policies and you can be misled and misinformed. As in insurance policies, read the fine print.

I found a poem recently which was taken from a Church Bulletin and applied to organizations.

Garden of Resolutions

In our garden we have planted five rows of peas — preparedness, promptness, perseverance, politeness, and prayer.

Then we put in five rows of lettuce — Let us be faithful, let us be unselfish, let us be loyal, let us be truthful, let us love one another.

Next to them we planted three rows of squash — Squash gossip, squash unreasonable criticism, squash indifference.

No garden is complete without turnips. Ours has four rows — Turn up for meetings, turn up with a smile, turn up with a new idea, turn up with determination.

Why not let this be our guide for a better year and for better gardening.

Mrs. Ina Kilgour,
QWI Agriculture Convener.

Dear WI Members,

"Highway Won't Ruin Scene on \$2 Bill" was the headline on an article in the Montreal Star recently.

Some of you will remember that WI members and residents of *Melbourne Ridge* have been protesting the proposed route of the new highway which would run right through this scene. The protests have been effective and the route will be changed. I am sure we are all happy about this and send our congratulations to the residents of Richmond County who made this possible.

When you read this you will have started a new year's work, with new conveners and executives. Do remember to pass on information and ideas to the new conveners. It is very difficult to take on a job and not know what is expected of you.

Some of you do not meet in January and February, and others are busy planning for 1975 and asking for program suggestions. With the high cost of living perhaps some programs can deal with ways to combat this. Ways to prepare economical meals; how to alter garments to either bring them back into style or to fit children; we

could sponsor sewing courses; we can learn how to buy or make a few basic clothes and be able to mix and match them for greater variety. Most of us will be planning our gardens. We should learn about the best types of vegetables to grow for home use and the best ways to preserve them. Canada Agriculture in Ottawa has booklets on freezing foods and on preserving by other methods. The autumn '74 copy of *Federated News* has some hints for making our own "mixes". This is definitely a saving and if anyone has any other ideas pass them on, and we will share them with you.

More and more branches report quilting — mainly as a means of raising funds. One of the entries in the QWI Handicraft this year is a quilted belt. Perhaps some of you will have an entry.

Donations have gone to various societies — Cancer, Kidney, Food for the Hungry. *Kinnear's Mills* gave a prize for proficiency in English at the local high school. *Gore* sent 1,880 pads to the Cancer

Society. They also presented two Life Memberships and two 50-year pins.

Recent speakers at meetings have included Mr. Bob Neal, social editor of the *Montreal Gazette*. He spoke to *West Island* members on the operations of newspapers with a question and answer period afterwards. Miss Brenda Nixon, from the Douglas Hospital, spoke on her work with the disturbed children in the hospital and a nurse gave an informative talk on breast cancer and explained "Medic Alert."

Programs and activities have been interesting and informative. Some have exchanged recipes, others have seen slides and heard talks on Swaziland in South Africa, the Australian lyre bird, and a tour of the Gaspé. Letters were shared from pen pals and from relatives in other lands. *Fordyce* received a scrapbook from their "twin" in B.C.

An article from the Canadian Consumer was read concerning the use of cooking oil spray — is it entirely safe? All sprays are dangerous when inhaled and the oil spray is more so as it can form a film on the inside of the lung. Use with care.

Rawdon visited and took gifts to a nursing home in Lac Cloutier at Christmas. Plans are being made for the same thing at Easter. This branch gives a party for all the ladies in the community who know they will be alone at Christmas. They have games, carols, and end up with Christmas dinner.

You might be interested in some of the mottoes sent in: "Conscience is what hurts when everything else feels good," "getting an idea should be like sitting on a pin — it should make you jump up and do something about it," "don't boast, it's not the whistle that pulls the train," "resolve to take more time to read as it is the foundation of wisdom," and "help us keep our ears and eyes open and our noses out of other people's business."

A Roll Call: "A remedy for tension" was answered with "take a walk, read, exercise, play the piano, have a cup of tea or coffee."

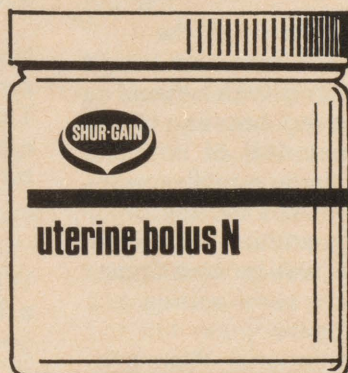
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